

Up to the present, the party of classes has not made its appearance in France in the speeches of the Anarchists. It has now been inserted in the socialistic program of the Anarchists. In the socialistic program, festival, considered until now as a day of common destiny to unite all republicans in one common celebration. The 14th of July was chosen for this festival because it was a day recalling only the recollection of universal liberty, without evoking the memory of any particular exploit. The destruction of the Bastille on the 14th of July, 1789, simply marked the end of the reign of despotism without any of the excesses that the revolution brought on at a later period. Accomplished suddenly in a moment of popular exaltation, in which the army of the Convention, the first: outburst of liberty was for the entire world like the dawn of a new era, saluted by all peoples with the same hope. We have witnessed how the hundred years that have rolled by since then, have realized the promises of the 14th of July, and have confirmed the ancient régime. Nobody could foresee that such an anniversary would recall anything more than the foundation of political and social equality, the end of the privileges of the old times, and the emancipation of labor. At least this was the true feeling of the popular masses. It is due to the influence of the bourgeoisie, and the bourgeoisie alone, that this date, to appeal to hatred and division among citizens, could ever figure anywhere except in the furious provocations of a few agitators. But the reverse is the fact: France has just had the painful surprise of seeing the 14th of July repudiated in the name of popular protest, and the true force, in the pretext for denunciation of the bourgeoisie. I was the Municipal Council of Marseilles where the Socialists are in the majority, that gave the signal by refusing to vote the usual appropriation for the celebration of the national festival. In another city, the United Provençal provinces, the true force, in order only recognize the 1st of May as a national festival; and that they "leave the care of celebrating the 14th of July to the bourgeoisie, who alone have profited by the capture of the Bastille." These manifestations have not been the only ones of this kind by the same spirit. In order to recall the 14th of July, having no congress on hand, chose for the commencement of their deliberations July 14. "In order to take advantage of the day on which the bourgeoisie

maintained that they had henceforth the right to dictate their conditions and impose their will. From this came violent conflicts, which were often fatal. The workers' organizations began to attract the support of the employers, who regarded foreign to the laboring population, while had slipped in among them with the view only of inflaming their resentment and creating for themselves an easy popularity, which they could turn into political capital. This first stage was followed by a second, in which the workmen did not take long to discover that they were allowing themselves to be brought too far by leaders who were not really of their number; and that they could not accomplish the impossible. The reaction toward the agitators was now more moderate, and their rights, was seconded by the spirit of justice which the employers on their side began to display in their dealings and in the settlement of their difficulties with the workmen. Disputes arise always, but the cooling down of passions has its effect. The third stage is now being settled, especially when each association confines itself to its particular complaints according to circumstances, without complicating them with general difficulties. But things took on another aspect after the creation of the unions, which have been multiplied since and also their boldness increased with their number. Theoretically these exchange are simply the union in one and the same building of a number of syndicates. Thereby they establish offices for the head unions, and thus form a kind of family tree, which facilitates negotiations. In reality they become the hotbeds of agitation, in view of the centralization of a common movement on the part of the working people against all the other social strata. It is therefore that the programmes are drawn up in the name of the entire community, and the commencement of this letter, and in which are infiltrated incitements to hatred among citizens, which have been brought into fashion

E. MARSHALL.

POOR COTTON SPINNERS.

Hard Times for Them in England—Talk of Reducing Wages.

LONDON, AUG. 28.—The crisis in the cotton trade is increasing in gravity. The loss sustained in the operation of certain plants may be most calamitous if they are to be kept open at a loss of three or four pence in the pound. The operatives refuse to accept a reduction in wages, and maintain that a reduced output is the proper remedy. *The Cotton Factory Times*, commenting on the proposal for short time with reduced wages, says: "The cotton workers have been consulted at the outset they would have accepted any sacrifice, but they will not consent to a reduction of wages." A writer in the Manchester *Guardian* says the chief difficulty is to be expected from the parsonage of the original owners, who are themselves, who seem bent upon crushing the unions by exhausting their funds in strikes. "The cotton workers are not averse to the holds that experience teaches employers and the public to take, but they are not inclined to be so vindictive sooner or later. It urges employers to secure the good will of the workers at once, and to be prepared to make sacrifices to assist in minimizing disaster. If this course had been pursued earlier, the slight losses of the last few months would have been avoided, and the present disastrous situation might have been averted."

His Father in the English Army.

It was learned yesterday that John Ross Fitzpatrick, a "longshoreman," who was drowned while bathing in the East River at the foot of Pacific street, Brooklyn, on Saturday last, was the son of William Fitzpatrick, a paragon of the twenty-sixth regiment of the English army, who is now with his regiment in the West Indies. Young Ross was the only son of the paragon, and he was sent to the wharves in Brooklyn to have his education. He was about to have been sent to the country, but he refused to leave his leaving the country. The boy is still at the wharves, and unless claimed it will be some time before he leaves the country. It is now known that the young man was a workman.

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